

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF UTAH

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Tressa Schree Alires, Samuel Neil
Christensen,

Defendants.

**MEMORANDUM DECISION AND
ORDER CONTINUING TRIAL AND
EXCLUDING TIME
UNDER THE SPEEDY TRIAL ACT**

Case No. 2:19-cr-00441-DBB

District Judge David Barlow

This Order Continuing Trial and Excluding Time Under the Speedy Trial Act is entered in response to the outbreak of the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) in the District of Utah.

On March 13, 2020, a National Emergency was declared in response to the nationwide outbreak, which the World Health Organization has declared a global pandemic. The court continues to monitor closely the state of the COVID-19 health crisis in Utah and around the nation. The number of Utahns receiving vaccines is falling even as daily cases of COVID-19 in Utah are increasing. Utah and the nation remain in the midst of the most serious global pandemic in over a century. Globally, it is estimated that more than 180 million people have been infected, and nearly 4,000,000 have died from the disease. The Judicial Conference of the United States has found that emergency conditions due to the national COVID-19 crisis have affected and continue to materially affect the functioning of the federal courts. State and federal courts are beginning to carefully move toward safe reopening as condition in different regions of the country permit.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) continues to issue guidance to combat the spread of COVID-19 and to promote the health and well-being of the nation. This guidance includes recommendations that all Americans avoid close contact with others (*i.e.*, being within six feet), among other things. There are nationwide now over 38 million confirmed cases of Americans infected with COVID-19, resulting in over 630,000 deaths. Utah has now confirmed more than 458,000 cases, resulting in nearly 20,000 hospitalizations and slightly more than 2,600 deaths. COVID-19 test positivity rates remain above levels necessary to reduce community spread, and infection rates are climbing. Crucially, the Delta COVID variant is quickly spreading and is the dominant variant in Utah. The state has been trending in recent weeks towards greater infection and more serious disease, particularly among those who are not vaccinated. Vaccinations are proceeding in Utah but the percentage of vaccinated persons in Utah is less than neighboring states, and daily vaccine administrations are insufficient to reverse the current trends anytime soon.

Taking into account all of the available and relevant data, including the numbers of daily new cases and hospitalizations, test positivity rates, ICU capacity in Utah hospitals, the availability of vaccines and the vaccination rates, the introduction and spread of several variants of the COVID-19 virus with unknown implications, as well as enhanced treatment capabilities for those infected with COVID-19, the court concludes the pandemic continues to present an ongoing health emergency in Utah.

Additionally, the Court has issued a number of General Court Orders in response to the outbreak of COVID-19 in the District of Utah.

- [General Order 20-008](#) placed restrictions on visitors to the District's courthouse effective March 12, 2020, until further order.

- [General Order 20-009](#) postponed most civil and criminal proceedings, and included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act¹ for all criminal cases in the District from March 16, 2020, through May 1, 2020.
- [General Order 20-010](#) modified court operations for some criminal proceedings and offender supervision effective March 23, 2020, until further order.
- [General Order 20-011](#) expanded video and teleconferencing capabilities for many criminal proceedings under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act effective March 31, 2020, and continuing for 90 days.
- [General Order 20-012](#) extended the postponement of most civil and criminal proceedings to June 15, 2020 and included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act for all criminal cases through June 15, 2020.
- [General Order 20-017](#) extended the postponement of most civil and criminal proceedings to August 1, 2020 and included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act for all criminal cases through August 1, 2020.
- [General Order 20-020](#) renewed findings made in General Order 20-011 and extended for up to 90 additional days – through October 8, 2020 – the authorizations made under the CARES Act for expanded video and teleconferencing capabilities in many criminal cases.
- [General Order 20-021](#) generally continued the status quo throughout the Court and extended relevant deadlines through September 1, 2020. It also describes the Court’s four phase reopening plan and the gating criteria.
- [General Order 20-026](#) provided for resumed in-person proceedings at the discretion of individual judges in critical cases but extended the postponement of civil and criminal jury trials to October 1, 2020. It also included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act for all criminal cases through October 1, 2020.
- [General Order 20-028](#) extended the emergency provisions of the CARES Act for an additional 90 days.
- [General Order 20-029](#) extended the postponement of civil and criminal jury trials to November 2, 2020. It also included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice”

¹ 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(7)(A).

exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act for all criminal cases through November 2, 2020.

- [General Order 20-030](#) extended the postponement of civil and criminal jury trials to February 1, 2021, pending further order of the Court. It also included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act for all criminal cases through February 1, 2021.
- [General Order 20-033](#) extended the emergency provisions of the CARES Act for an additional 90 days.
- [General Order 21-001](#) extended the postponement of civil and criminal jury trials to April 1, 2021, pending further order of the Court. It also included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act for all criminal cases through April 1, 2021.
- [General Order 21-003](#) announced the initiation of Phase 2 of the court’s reopening plan beginning April 29, 2021, allowing for continuous, consecutive criminal jury trials to be scheduled in the court’s special proceedings courtroom. It also included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time through June 30, 2021 under the Speedy Trial Act for all other criminal cases not currently scheduled for trial in the special proceedings courtroom.
- [General Order 21-006](#) extended the emergency provisions of the CARES Act for an additional 90 days.
- [General Order 21-007](#) announced the continuation of Phase 2 of the court’s reopening plan limiting criminal jury trials to one courtroom to be scheduled consecutively in the court’s special proceedings courtroom. It also included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time through July 31, 2021 under the Speedy Trial Act.
- [General Order 21-009](#) announced the continuation of Phase 2 of the court’s reopening plan limiting criminal jury trials to one courtroom to be scheduled consecutively in the court’s special proceedings courtroom. It also included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time through August 31, 2021 under the Speedy Trial Act.
- [General Order 21-012](#) continued Phase 2 of the court’s reopening plan limiting criminal jury trials to one courtroom to be scheduled consecutively in the court’s special proceedings courtroom. It also included findings and conclusions for extending the “ends of justice” exclusion of time through October 31, 2021 under the Speedy Trial Act.

An “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act is disfavored and “was meant to be a rarely used tool for those cases demanding more flexible treatment.”² However, based on the ongoing nature of the COVID-19 outbreak in the District, the effect of national and local public health recommendations and directives, and the findings and conclusions in General Orders 20-009 through 20-012, 20-017, 20-020, 20-021, 20-026, 20-028, 20-029, 20-030, 20-033, 21-001, 21-003, 21-007, 21-009, and 21-012, it is necessary and appropriate to continue trial in this case and exclude time under the Speedy Trial Act until such time as this trial can be scheduled in the special proceedings courtroom or until conditions improve such that the courthouse can simultaneously host more than one petit jury at a time. The high number of COVID-19 cases and deaths nationally, and in Utah, demand modifications in court practices to protect the public health. Courts and court operations are necessarily social operations, involving many people.

The need to protect the health of the public during a deadly pandemic outweighs the rights of Defendants and the public to a speedy trial. Moreover, there is a significantly reduced ability to obtain an adequate spectrum of jurors and available counsel, witnesses, and court personnel to be present in the courtroom for trial. Empaneling a jury, conducting a trial, and arranging jury deliberations, with due regard for health and safety, considering the broad spectrum of participants and their contacts outside the court, is not currently possible in the physical facilities available to the court for more than one trial at a time. Long exposure in confined spaces, which is inherent in trial, increases risk of infection. Video and audio

² *United States v. Toombs*, [574 F.3d 1262, 1269](#) (10th Cir. 2009).

conferencing, used for hearings, are not available for trials. Counsel's ability to adequately prepare for trial, including locating and consulting with witnesses, and defense counsel's ability to confer with Defendants, under these circumstances is also greatly reduced.

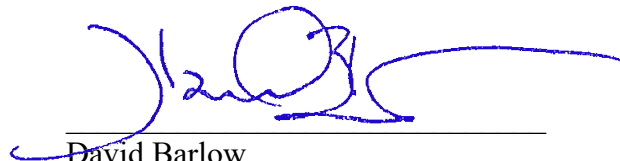
A failure to continue trial under these circumstances would result in a miscarriage of justice³ and would deny counsel for the government and Defendants the reasonable time necessary for effective preparation, taking into account the exercise of due diligence.⁴ Therefore, the ends of justice served by such a continuance outweigh the best interests of the public and Defendants in a speedy trial.⁵ This continuance is not predicated on general congestion of the court's calendar or lack of diligent preparation by counsel.⁶

ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the 5-day jury trial previously scheduled to begin on September 17, 2021 is continued to the 29th day of October, 2021 at 9:00 a.m. Accordingly, the time from the entry of General Order 20-009, March 16, 2020, and the new trial date is excluded from Defendants' speedy trial computation for good cause.

SO ORDERED this 30th day of August, 2021.

BY THE COURT:



David Barlow
United States District Judge

³ 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(7)(B)(i).

⁴ *Id.* § 3161(h)(7)(B)(iv).

⁵ *Id.* § 3161(h)(7)(A).

⁶ *Id.* § 3161(h)(7)(C).